

The Range Rider



SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS VALIDITY OF TEMPORARY LICENSE SYSTEM

On May 26 the Supreme Court of the United States, in acting upon the Dewar trespass case, upheld the validity of the temporary grazing license system pending the issuance of 10-year grazing permits under the Taylor Grazing Act, thereby reversing the decision of the Nevada Supreme Court holding the temporary license system illegal.

Justice Owen J. Roberts wrote the Court's unanimous opinion in the case, saying that Congress, with "full knowledge" of the temporary arrangement, appropriated a portion of funds from the temporary licenses for range improvement. He said, "The repeated appropriations of the proceeds of the fees thus covered and to be covered in the Treasury, not only confirms the departmental construction of the statute, but constitutes a ratification of the action of the Secretary (of the Interior) as the agent of Congress in the administration of the act."

On the strength of the Supreme Court decision the Grazing Service may now continue with confidence in the work of issuing temporary licenses until a determination can be made relating to the advisability of long-term use of the range and the practicability of the conversion of the temporary licenses into 10-year permits. It is expected that by July 1, approximately 12,000 licenses will have ripened into term permits; 8,000 licenses will be continued on the temporary basis until there is justification for the 10-year permits.

Let us listen to what our Director has to say about the new court decision: "The Nevada case will be an important one in the history of administration of public lands. It upholds the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to issue rules and regulations for the management of the public ranges. It clarifies the situation on the grazing districts and sets at rest any doubts as to the legality or propriety of using grazing fee monies as may be appropriated by Congress for the construction of needed improvements on the range. It will enable continued improvement of the range and benefit to the counties within which the Federal range is situated." Mr. Rutledge continues, "The range livestock industry which sponsored the Taylor Grazing Act is now on a firm foundation, equipped to produce a maximum of essential meat, wool, and leather without damage to the forage resources of the public lands."

The Dewar case has been a "test" case. Pending its outcome the range management and conservation programs of the Grazing Service have been continued in an open, uninterrupted, and forward manner.

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NEW DIVISION OF POWER CREATED
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

The following order creating a new Division of Power in the Interior Department was signed by Secretary Ickes on April 18:

There is hereby created in the Office of the Secretary a Division of Power which shall have supervision over all the functions in connection with electric power matters in the Department of the Interior, the study of power problems, and the coordination of power policies and activities within the Department and with other agencies dealing with power.

Mr. Abe Fortas will be appointed the Acting Director of the Division of Power. The Acting Director will report directly to the Secretary of the Interior on all power and related matters, and he is authorized as soon as practicable to perform in his office the service and other functions ordinarily handled in other divisions and offices of the Department relating to the work of his division.

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AN ERA COMES TO AN END

An era of some of the vastest subsidies ever offered by a government to private industry is coming to an end.

Ninety years ago a developing America wanted railroads, and wanted them badly. So it offered land grants to those who would build them. More than 158,000,000 acres of land were given railroad companies--an area almost equivalent to the whole Atlantic seaboard from Canada to the Gulf. Usually they received great tracts alternating on either side of their right-of-way.

This subsidy didn't cost the taxpayer anything directly. Land was what the United States had the most of, and giving it away to railroad builders by the millions of acres did not seem extravagant so long as the needed railroads got built. But it was a subsidy so generous that those who received it couldn't even use it all.

These land grants were a powerful aid for the building of some of the most important American railroads. The policy began in 1851 with the building of the Illinois Central and ended in 1871. Each road received a strip of land as a right-of-way and alternating sections on each side as "grants"

which they might offer to settlers. The policy, of course, represented the theory that both parties would gain. Vast areas would be populated. The roads would obtain the traffic from the cultivation of the new lands and the founding of new cities.

In 1940 a new transportation act was passed, providing for the return to Federal ownership of millions of acres of this land. The whole system had become antiquated. Now the whole venture is in process of being liquidated once and for all. Railroads have surrendered grants of some 8,000,000 acres, or about 5 percent of the total land involved, and the books are being closed.—Press Release.

KNOW YOUR CCC

Mr. J. J. McEntee, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, has requested concerted action by all units of the Corps, in cooperation with State and local selecting agencies, for the recruiting of junior enrollees. "There is need and opportunity for such action," said Mr. McEntee. "The youth who is eligible to enroll in the CCC has the chance to choose from among opportunities offered by several agencies. He will accept that chance for work and experience which promises the greatest personal advantage. He will be influenced in this choice by what he understands of the nature of the training to be obtained and of its value to his future employment. Accordingly, the Corps must make known to all eligible youths and to the public generally, its particular advantages and its unique opportunities for work experience and job training." Technical Service and Army personnel connected with the CCC program are being given plenty of opportunity to develop and put into use effective methods of presenting these facts to that part of the public which it is important and possible to reach and convince. One State Supervisor of Selection tells about his scheme for encouraging enrollment in the CCC, as follows:

"I have made plans for a day of activities demonstrating the benefits CCC enrollees derive from their enrollment in the Corps. The plans are to have a sufficient number of enrollees, or former enrollees, build a new bridge, and lay in culverts and complete the approach to the bridge. They will complete the job in one day's time. County officials, especially the Judge, are very enthusiastic about the program and have agreed to furnish all materials, and have the material cut to dimension and on the ground ready for the enrollees to begin work. The business men...are going to supply the essentials for a good barbecue....and promise a crowd of approximately two or three hundred. I hope to get a newsreel photographer to take shots of the day's activities."

(Along this line—we note that the Grazing Service and Army personnel at G-147, New Mexico, gave a dinner for the businessmen and employees of other Government agencies at Socorro on May 10. The guests were told about the purposes of the CCC and its educational possibilities, and were invited to inspect the camp. Among the guests present was Mr. George E. Howell, President of the Socorro Chamber of Commerce.)

A WILDLIFE REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS

Silmon Smith is working hard at his job as wildlife representative on the advisory board of the Rifle Grazing District in Colorado. He realizes the importance of keeping up on current wildlife conditions if the proper degree of joint use of the range by livestock and wildlife is to be brought about.

Recently Mr. Smith, after a survey of the deer population on the western side of Grand Mesa from Rapid Creek to the Delta County line, sent out 25 letters to men in the district to get the general reaction to reduction of the number of deer in the area. He found that the congestion in the area appeared to be due to the elimination of mountain lions and the traffic on Highway 50 which interferes with winter migrations.

Mr. Smith, a Grand Junction attorney, is president of the Grand Junction Rod and Gun Club. His interest in wildlife management and protection is sincere. He takes his job seriously and is giving freely of his time and knowledge of conditions in an effort to protect wildlife and keep the proper balance between wildlife and livestock within his district. With interest and enthusiasm such as his, there is little doubt but that wildlife problems in the Rifle Grazing District will be adjusted with ease and dispatch.

YOUR CONSERVATION REPORTER ON "FIRE"

"Somewhere in these United States are 218 people at whom the Nation should point a finger and cry, 'for shame!' These 218 people, through thoughtlessness, carelessness, or just plain dumbness, cost you a lot of money last year and endangered a lot of lives. They are the 218 people, and I hope some of them may be listening right now, who started forest fires in our National Parks last year from throwing away cigarette stubs or knocking out pipes. What's to be done with people like that! Last year these careless smokers caused more fires in or near our national parks than in any one year since the parks were started, more than a quarter of a century ago. All together there were 551 fires last year. These careless smokers were responsible for 221 of them, or almost 40 percent. The second biggest cause was lightning, which was responsible for only 34 percent of the fires. They were not little fires either. The burned area last year, in acres, was the third highest since 1928. Seven of these fires were huge ones, that for a long time were almost beyond control. Of these whoppers, one of them was started by a careless smoker.

"You can't talk back to lightning--but, 'Oh Boy, what would you like to say to that careless smoker!'"

"Let us celebrate the soil. Most men toil that they may own a piece of it; they measure their success in life by their ability to buy it. It is alike the passion of the parvenu and the pride of the aristocrat. No man but feels more of a man in the world if he have a bit of ground that he can call his own. However small it is on the surface it is 4,000 miles deep; and that is a very handsome property."--Charles Dudley Warner.

ARMY AND GS PERSONNEL CONFER

"Cooperation" was the keynote of a conference relating to safety and training in CCC camps which was arranged by E. H. Isenberg, District Educational Adviser of the Fort Douglas District CCC Headquarters and D. D. McKay, Chief Safety Instructor of the Field Unit Office, at Salt Lake City, on May 5, 6, and 7.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss individual agency and joint agency responsibility with respect to safety and training, and to effect a closer coordination of effort to accomplish the objectives which were outlined at the conference and portrayed diagrammatically by various speakers.

Representing the CCC headquarters, in addition to Mr. Isenberg, were Colonel Kent and his successor Colonel Hall. Mr. McKay and Messrs. Revis, Bromley, Prager, and Cook represented the field unit office of the Grazing Service. Also present were Regional Grazier Seely, Assistant Regional Grazier Keefe, and Improvement Supervisor Allred, as well as all superintendents of GS camps in Utah and commanding officers and educational advisers from the majority of the camps in the district, and others.

The conference in Salt Lake City was the first of what is hoped may be a series of conferences to effect closer understanding of cooperation and coordination between the Army and technical services, having constantly in mind the need for more thorough knowledge of safety regulations and training needs, and the enforcement thereof, and to study and outline and promulgate the most effective training practices.

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MAP PRODUCING AGREEMENT

Chief of Range Surveys E. R. Greenslet has entered into a field agreement with the western Division Laboratory of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Salt Lake City, looking toward coordination in the production of maps of the public land States and full utilization of existing Government facilities for specialized work.

The laboratory of the AAA has agreed to make available its modern photographic and mapping equipment and the services of its specialized technical personnel on mutually agreed upon projects for which it will be reimbursed by the Grazing Service on the basis of actual cost of labor and materials. In this way it will be possible to obtain aerial pictures of grazing districts without duplicating the elaborate facilities necessary to do this type of work.

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A French monk, tradition says, discovered the method of manufacturing felt from wool by accident....Legend says this monk placed strips of wool in his sandals while on a pilgrimage. Heat and moisture of his feet, combined with pressure of his weight, welded the strips into a solid piece of felt. -- New Mexico Stockman.

HERE AND THERE

One resolution adopted at the 27th Annual Convention of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association reads:

"We recognize the vital need of full and hearty cooperation by agriculture and industry to insure success in behalf of our National Defense program; and, in behalf of that policy, we pledge every effort to keep the domestic supply of beef fully in line with all demands that may be made upon it and further we promise that there will be no strikes, no walkouts, and no combinations to fix prices."

"Erosionet," a strong, economical open-mesh fabric made of tightly twisted paper twine and designed for use in checking soil erosion, has been announced by the Bemis Brothers Bag Company. "Erosionet" is said to catch and hold moisture, check washouts, and be rot-resisting.

In New Mexico the Rio Grande has been on a rampage because of melting snows in the mountains and more than average spring rain. Grazing Service camps 147 and 123 have been functioning 24 hours a day and enrollees have had their hands full in sending and receiving reports via radio, cutting and hauling brush to the river, filling sand bags, building dykes and levees and helping to evacuate families in the flooded area. Men from camps assigned to other agencies are also participating in this emergency work.

With the passage of the Federal Mine Inspection Bill the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, through the Bureau of Mines, to enter and inspect coal mines to obtain information about conditions that may be hazardous to the health and safety of the workers in the mine. While the act does not grant enforcement power, it does provide for full publicity of findings concerning unhealthy and unsafe conditions. The law relies upon the force of public opinion to effect necessary changes.

A 74-page progress report prepared by Mark A. Shipley and C. E. Fleming of the Nevada Agriculture Experiment Station and Bryant S. Martineau of the Grazing Service covering the cooperative utilization study in Nevada has been received. Title: Utilization Study of Native Vegetation by Range Livestock and Its Relation to Carrying Capacity for the year 1940.

Idaho reports promptness in the payment of grazing fees and advises that out of all fee payments this year, only 10 were partial payments.

Remeasurement of the United States in connection with the 1940 census shows that the land area of the country increased from 2,973,776 square miles in 1930 to 2,977,128 square miles in 1940--an increase equivalent to the total area of Delaware and Rhode Island combined. This is reported to be due primarily to a rather general decrease in the inland water area as shown on new, large-scale county maps measured for the several States. "Land area" is defined to include dry land and land temporarily or partly covered by water, such as marshland, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than one-eighth of a mile in width; lakes, reservoirs and ponds having less than 40 acres of area.

Twenty-five States gained in land area between 1930 and 1940 and four of them gained more than 1,000 square miles. Twenty-three States and the District of Columbia lost in land area, none more than 1,000 square miles.

On the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps last month, Director J. J. McEntee issued figures representing accomplishments. The corps, on that date, had graduated 2,500,000 youths with a "scholarship in work experience;" had built more than 45,000 bridges; 118,500 miles of truck trails; nearly 6,000,000 erosion check dams; 25,000,000 rods of fence; 85,000 miles of telephone line--just to mention a few jobs.

While back here in the East we have been wishing for rain to relieve drought conditions, the Weather Bureau reports over normal precipitation in all "grazing" States except Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. We note Arizona rates more than twice its normal rainfall and some folks down there are looking for a new word that they haven't had occasion to use often--yes, a word for rain when all the reservoirs are full, and the desert is all abloom, and they don't need any more rain!

In the course of the range survey work in Elko County, Nevada a great many plant specimens were collected which, it now appears, will be used as the background for a field manual treating the plants of north-eastern Nevada. Arthur H. Holmgren, a student at Utah State Agricultural College who has worked four summers on the Elko project, will submit such a study as his master's thesis and it will, in turn, be published by the College in collaboration with the Grazing Service. Approximately 2,500 plants will be covered in the study.

We note that the advisory board of the Yampa Grazing District (Colorado No. 6) has voted to set aside \$1,000 of the 50 percent fund for use in reseeding work.

The U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry announces that beef from cattle fattened on grass "ripens" as well as beef from cattle on grain, it is just as juicy and flavorful, and there is no sound basis for market discrimination in favor of beef from feeding lots. A three-year study by the Bureau and the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station has proved that the deciding element is the fatness of the animals.

Enrollees from CCC Camp G-2, Colorado received an SOS from the Redlands Water and Power Company to help stem flood waters from the Gunnison River which were cutting into the dike separating the power canal from the river. The boys worked diligently for long hours on May 13 and 14, plugging the weakened spots in the dike with greasewood weighted with rock and sandbags. By five o'clock the second afternoon the situation was well in hand. Men from SCS-12-C also helped in the work.

Due to the abundance of range forage in the Jordan Grazing District (Oregon) the opening date of the grazing season was advanced 10 days to two weeks.

Arizona reports that Brahma bulls are being used by one rancher in the Hurricane Unit and, judging from sales records the past year, are proving very successful. This rancher reported that crossbred Brahma calves weighed from 100 to 150 pounds more than Herefords of the same age and brought from 1 cent to 1½ cents more per pound in Los Angeles.

What cattle growers can do to strengthen their position during progress of the national defense program was the subject of a paper by George F. Ellis, Extension Animal Husbandman of New Mexico Agricultural College, which appeared in the April 1941 issue of the New Mexico Stockman. Mr. Ellis points to several ways in which stockmen might get ready to meet changing conditions:

1. Reduce indebtedness and get business in shape to stand a few hard years
2. Organize business to get the most efficient production.
3. Practice proper range management to get good calf crops and weights.
4. Care for stock to prevent losses from disease, plant-poisoning, etc.
5. Make full use of grass, thereby cutting down supplemental feed bill.
6. Study every possible means of getting most efficient production so as to be able to meet possible unfavorable conditions in the future.

Enrollees from G-76, Wyoming not long ago dismantled the Bryan Bridge over the Blackfork River and re-erected it 60 miles away over the Green River. The job was done without an accident of any kind.

Golf courses, airports, and garbage dumps--such an array represents the scope of applications received for special land-use permits.

"Tiny" Greenslet reports that a new feature of the range survey program for the coming year will be to assign every range examiner to study one or two of the principal plant species found in his region in an effort to learn everything possible about the relatively few plants that supply 90 to 95 percent of the forage on our ranges. It is believed such a program will furnish valuable information on influence of site, soil, grazing, variations in stage of growth that occur throughout the region, vegetative readiness, differences in use by different classes of livestock, and other factors affecting the plants that should be known for proper management.

In appreciation of fire-control work by the CCC, the advisory board of the Woodriver Grazing District (Idaho) passed the following resolution: This board, "realizing the extreme fire hazard in this district, recognizes and commends the entire CCC organization for its splendid work in preventing and controlling range fires. We also wish to express our appreciation to the Army officials for their cooperation, and to the Grazing Service for their untiring efforts toward the conservation of our ranges from the ravages of fire."

We read that sheep's wool, ground into powder, is a nutritious food. It is said to contain seven out of 10 acids vital to human diet. Experiments on rats proved its edibility and its nourishing qualities.

Oregon reports that considerable benefit to the region in general will be derived from a concrete plant now under construction at the Huntington side camp from G-93, Keating. This plant is near an unlimited supply of very fine sand and gravel on the Snake River, and is only a few miles from Lime, Oregon where a large cement plant is located. Twenty-five enrollees will be engaged in the construction of portable concrete water troughs, culverts, et cetera, which will be available to the entire region.

G-91, Oregon, received the Medford District flag for the outstanding camp in that district several months ago. This fact is particularly worthy of mention because G-91, the only Grazing Service camp in the district, is located in an arid, desert area and must compete with 36 other camps in the district which are located in areas of scenic beauty such as Crater Lake and the Redwood Empire.

Meat is a richer source of more dietary essentials than any other food.

 NEW BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Excerpts from an address by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, at the dedication of the Natural Resources Building in Urbana, Illinois:

"There is something apparently so simple and easy in the 'waste not, want not' formula of conservation that the essence of the thing may be overlooked entirely. That essence for society is that the general good shall rule the mode of exploitation. It is not a problem in waste merely. The essence of a scientific conservation program is that we do not yet know fully what we waste, or why we waste, or how serious that waste may be unless we first find the law of waste for every wasted thing. We search for basic causes, on the sound principle that after we have related cause and effect we may be able to find the cure for undesirable effects. Nature did not ask that the prairie sod be broken, the woodlands of the valley floors cut off, the streams polluted. Men began doing these things in complete ignorance of the result now before us or without any curiosity about any 'law of waste,' and without realizing how easy it is to destroy a natural balance of forces, which, once destroyed, changes the land itself as human habitation, and changes the degree of welfare. Nor could men have foreseen fully the day of conflicting interests when, with population swarming everywhere, city health services widening their inexorable demands, and standard of living becoming more and more a matter of social responsibility, compromises among interests had to be effected on an ever-widening scale. We had to learn all over again how nature works at the same time that we had to learn how to keep our fundamental American aims—America as a land of opportunity, reasonable freedom, self-discipline, evolving moral system, never forgetting the poor and struggling and their preoccupation with those simple realities, 'bread, coal, clothing, meat, houses, and land.'

"Conservation is not only a good idea; without it there will cease to be an America as we know it. When and if that time comes it will not be the Mississippi that will be to blame or a change of climate or European wars. It will be man—the men and women of America—you and I—who created the problems where once there was bounty and balance in Nature."

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Vanguards of the Frontier. Everett Dick. Appleton-Century Co., N. Y.

"Frontiers continue to fascinate scholars and general readers alike. As in the case of all vanishing possessions, our appreciation of them intensifies as they escape from our ownership.

"After long and close study this historian-author passes these vanguards again in review. They were composed of the fur companies with the attendant hunters and trappers, the miners and lumbermen, the men at the military outposts, the Indian agents, and missionaries. These were followed by the trade caravans, the migration of the Mormons, the Oregon trailers, the gold rush. Then came the pony express, the telegraph, stagecoaches, and overland freighters. And always there was waste of rich resources. With

the extension of the railroads many thought that the frontiers had been conquered but the settlers found plenty of obstacles when they tried to build a good western representation of the life they had left behind. .

"Changing uses of the land are implicit in conquest, settlement, and development. The vast cattle ranges hold the spotlight during the years of free grass, unlimited grazing, extensive herding and drives, growth of great cattle enterprises, excitements of rustling, and cattlemen and cowboy life generally. Then came the multitudes of sheep with their different demands and ways of life. When they in turn gave way to the farm families who applied dry-land practices, the army of America may be said to have overtaken and ridden down its own vanguards." Review by Caroline Sherman in Land Policy Review, May 1941.

Taken from the radio address of Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho over the National Broadcasting System from Washington, D. C., March 15, 1941;

"It is ironic comment on the chaotic condition of the present-day world that some 50,000,000 sheep grazing peacefully on our hills and in our valleys provide this nation with an indispensable wartime commodity--wool.

"Today, probably more than at any time in our history, the nations of the world, locked in the most titanic and tragic war of all times, are safeguarding their supplies of wool as they safeguard their high explosives and other engines of death--but for an exactly opposite reason. Wool spells health, and in many cases, continued life, to civilian and military forces alike, as bitter experience has taught in past wars.

"It is a matter of military record that where wars have been fought in northern and temperate zones, lack of an immediately available supply of wool and wool products has been an important contributory cause of defeat. The last World War furnished an example of this. The inability of Germany and her allies to obtain a sufficient supply of uniforms for the fighting forces, and wool clothing for the civilian population, was an important factor in impairing the stamina and destroying the morale of the defeated countries. History may well repeat itself in the present war. . . .

"In view of the primary importance of wool to both the armed and civilian populations, it is a pleasure to be able to report...that the present army and navy is the most warmly clothed and best clothed military force in our history. Not only does every article of their equipment represent well made, durable clothing of the best grades of wool; they represent also especially fine grades of wool carefully made into materials which in most cases are higher in quality than those prevailing in civilian life. This includes uniforms, overcoats, underwear, socks, and last but not least the important army blanket in which the permanent warmth qualities found only in wool are so vitally important.

"During the 12 months ending December 31, 1940, uniform equipment for our great peacetime army required 248,000,000 pounds of wool, or more than 50 percent of the total 1940 American wool clip. Additional uniform equipment now on order.....will consume an estimated additional 175,000,000 pounds of wool."

MAN-OF-THE-MONTH. Thumbnail Sketches of
Fascinating Beaus & Belles of the G. S.

Edward N. Kavanagh

On May 16, "Ed" Kavanagh was appointed as Director of Soil Conservation for the Office of Land Utilization in the Department of the Interior.

Although Mr. Kavanagh had been with the Grazing Service only two years he had endeared himself to everyone of us by his kindness, sense of fair play, and great ability. It is with extreme regret and a feeling of loss that we see him go.

As Chief of the Soil Conservation Division of the Office of Land Utilization, Mr. Kavanagh will work with other Bureaus in the Department in the coordination of soil and moisture activities, and in this capacity we hope to continue to see a great deal of him.

We feel sure that Mr. Kavanagh's many friends in the western livestock industry and in the Grazing Service join us in wishing him the greatest success and happiness in his new position.

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"CONFIDENTIAL"!!!

We picked up a magazine the other day and read, "Have you ever repeated--in strict confidence, of course--something that was told to you in equally strict confidence?"

That question seems to warrant a bit of reflection. All of us forget sometimes that a friend's or associate's secret is not ours to give away. If that same person gave us a piece of jewelry to keep, we would never think of giving it to someone else--yet the secret may have had more value than the jewelry and once given away there is nothing to prevent the secret from going on and on in an endless chain and perhaps getting very much warped along the way.

"It is pleasant to cause a sensation by a 'lit of gossip,' we read, "and to have people show intense interest in it--as they always do. It flatters our vanity. But it is a concession to a personal weakness that amounts to actual dishonor!"

This little bit of good advise is just as applicable to our everyday business life as it is to our social life. When something is told to you in confidence, it is smart to keep it that way!

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ABOUT YOU AND ME

Bud Molchan has been appointed as Chief of Range Management to succeed Mr. Kavanagh who recently transferred to the Office of Land Utilization.

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The National Defense program has resulted in a large increase in civil employment in many agencies of the United States Government. In the entire Service there were 1,151,148 employees in January 1941, 158,587 of which were employed in the District of Columbia. The total number is an increase of 212,082 over January 1940.

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Farrington R. Carpenter, first Director of Grazing, on April 26 was named by Governor Ralph L. Carr of Colorado as Director of the new Department of Revenue. He assumed his duties the first week in May. The Revenue Department into which will be consolidated all the State major revenue collecting agencies will not begin to function until July 1 but a complete new organization must be set up before that time.

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Dean T. C. Spaulding of Montana State University, in expressing his appreciation of Hugh Bryan's lecture courses at the University, writes as follows: "Bryan gave us one of the finest series of lectures we have had in the school of forestry. He knows his subject matter. Not only is he acquainted with it but he also has a rare ability to 'put over his stuff' to a group of college undergraduates." In this respect Montana U seems to concur with other universities where Hugh has lectured during the past year and from which nice comments have come.

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Improvement Supervisor Miller (Nevada) had the privilege of guiding a group of six members of the House of Representatives, comprising a committee on appropriations, over the Virginia City and Searchlight Grazing Districts recently. Most of the Congressmen were from the East or Midwest. They were afforded an opportunity in Nevada to see first hand what the Grazing Service is doing in the West in the matter of range conservation and development.

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The CCC provides training for foremen as well as enrollees, according to Curtis Jay Thomson who recently resigned to accept a position with the Utah Oil Company. In a letter to Improvement Supervisor Tucker (Idaho), Mr. Thomson writes, "The CCC is not only a schooling for the enrollee but it has been a schooling for me. I can truthfully say that I have learned more while I was there than I could have anywhere else in twice the time."

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President Roosevelt signed an Executive Order on April 23, placing 100,000 Government positions under Civil Service, under the terms of the Ramspeck Act. The order, effective July 1, 1941, states:

"All offices and positions in the executive Civil Service of the United States, except (1) those that are temporary; (2) those expressly excepted from the provisions of Section 1 of the said Act of November 26, 1940; (3) those excepted from the classified service under Schedules A and B of the Civil Service Rules; and (4) those which now have a classified status, are hereby covered into the classified Civil Service of the Government."

Eligible Government employees will be covered into the Civil Service effective January 1, 1942, except in the case of positions which become vacant before January 1 and after June 30, 1941. In these cases, the positions are covered in the Civil Service as soon as the vacancy occurs.

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While on an assignment in Arizona, Jerry Kerr spoke at the dedication, by the Boy Scouts of America, of the Cabeza-Prieta Game Range in Arizona. Guest of Honor at the ceremonies was Major Frederick R. Burnham, noted scout, author, and conservationist.

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When Monty Rohwer, Grazier, was transferred from the Mojave Grazing District to Nevada, Gordon H. True, Jr., of the California State Department of Fish and Game wrote to Regional Grazier Brooks as follows:

"We want to let you know how much we have appreciated the fine cooperation we have received from Mr. Rohwer in connection with the water development work which has been conducted in Inyo and Kern Counties during the past winter.

"In this work a fine example has been set of harmonious cooperation between Federal and State agencies, and it should serve as an example for those who still believe that it is impossible for livestock and wildlife interests to get together on the same ground."

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Superintendent Aspass and Foremen Farmer and Waters report that Enrollee Farnsworth has added an artist's touch to the beautification of the grounds at camp G-125, Colorado. Every blade of grass and every flower is the pride and joy of Enrollee Farnsworth who has spared no effort to make the camp grounds beautiful.

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As Vice-president of the Capitol Dog Training Association which sponsored the obedience trial at the Old Dominion Kennel Club Show in Arlington, Va., on April 26, our own Cal Pierson is really "going to the dogs." Incidentally, Cal's little cocker spaniel "Smoky" walked off with one of the awards in the obedience trial.

On the train between Denver and Omaha, not long ago, Frank Moore stepped into the club car and heard a very familiar voice. It turned out to be the voice of Bud Dierking who was broadcasting from Albuquerque, New Mexico on one of the regular broadcasts of the New Mexico region over the Farm and Home Hour. Frank noticed that the folks in the club car certainly appeared to be interested--just more proof that people want to hear the story we have to tell.

Incidentally, Bud D. is already receiving "fan mail" as a result of these broadcasts. One fan wrote that the radio discussion reminded him that he had not paid his grazing fee--the fee was enclosed.

The Washington office staff was saddened recently by news of the death of Mrs. T. J. Brooks, mother of Regional Grazier Brooks.

District Adviser Kleber H. Hadsell (Wyoming 2) comes to the defense of the lowly sagebrush in an article which recently appeared in the Rawlins Republican-Bulletin. Mr. Hadsell pays tribute to the useful sage because it "feeds the sheep and shelters them and warms their herder's camp and cooks his meals...it holds the snow off your road while your wheels roll by and keeps Wyoming's soil within her bounds and the dust out of your eyes."

Not long ago we discussed the possibility of forming Interior Department clubs in the field. We are anxious to know if any GS folks have taken the initiative in this. May we have a report?

Says Regional Grazier Monte: "Public relations cannot be too highly emphasized. It is apparent in local communities by the mere presence of someone connected with the Service. Those who are not able to appear before civic organizations, stockmen's conventions, or before the radio public in the interests of the Service, can do as much at the receiving desk of the district or regional office or at a corral gate or branding fire!"

All men are three--the pigmy, the average man, and the giant--and within each human heart lies the potentiality of choice. Much of your time may be spent with your dwarfed self. Probably most of your thought is spent on your mediocre self. But how you have rejoiced in a true ecstasy when you have counted up the hours of gigantic achievement! To stay on one plane permanently is impossible. It is not the absolute which should be your ideal, but the increasing of your percentage of each plane. How much more of your time did you spend with your greater self today than you did yesterday?—Anne Tillary Renshaw, from the Personnel Bulletin of the Department of the Interior, April 1941.

News from the Personnel Division:

Appointments:--Rulon L. Medford, Jr. Range Examiner, Rawlins, Wyo.; Wm. W. Campbell, Jr. Range Examiner, Grand Junction, Colo.; Chas. W. Older, . Technical Foreman Engineer, G-22, Nevada; John Schirk, Nontechnical Foreman, G-52, Wyoming; Loy R. Varnell, Nontechnical Foreman, G-137, Arizona; Thomas C. Skinner, Jr. Range Examiner, Burns, Oregon; Andrew J. Singley, Jr. Range Examiner, Pocatello, Idaho; Carroll E. Williamson, Jr. Clerk, Reno, Nevada; Leslie W. Wilkinson, Asst. Engr. Draftsman, Billings, Mont.; Joseph A. Kuhn, Nontechnical Foreman, G-74, Wyoming; Myrvin Nobel, Jr. Range Examiner, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Earl Sparks, Engineer Draftsman, Burns, Ore.; William T. Stevens, Sr. Engineering Draftsman, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Andrew J. Morrow, Jr. Range Examiner, Burns, Ore.; Claude L. Keena, Nontechnical Foreman, G-128, Nevada.

Reallocation and Status Changes:--Sylvester F. Martin, Grazier Aide, Rawlins, Wyo.; Stewart Kern, Associate Range Examiner, Rawlins, Wyo.; Joseph L. Bagley, Grazier Aide, Green River, Wyo.; Mrs. Anita S. Lynch, Clerk-stenographer, Albuquerque, N. M.; George A. Kincaid, Foreman, Gallup, N. M.; Howard H. Engle, Grazier Aide, Ely, Nev.; Mrs. Frances S. Hogrefe, Clerk-stenographer, Gallup, N. M.; Thomas I. Dudley, Grazier Aide, Miles City, Mont.; Eugene H. Knight, Grazier Aide, Worland, Wyo.; John J. Perry, Grazier Aide, Minden, Nev.; Vernal L. Aamodt, Asst. Purchasing Clerk, Salt Lake City, Utah; Martin W. Buzan, Asst. Range Examiner, Phoenix, Ariz.; Charles H. Heinemann, Asst. Clerk-typist, Gallup, N. M.; Mrs. Helen Girard, Clerk-stenographer, Boise, Idaho; Chas. E. Seymour, Improvement Supervisor, Colorado.

Transfers:--Mrs. Helen M. West, From Department of Agriculture to Grazing Service, Washington, D. C.; William N. Anderson, from Dept. of Agriculture to Associate Range Examiner, Pocatello, Idaho; John W. Griswold, Jr. Grazier Aide, from Elko to Reno, Nevada; Jules Farlow, Nontechnical Foreman, G-78, Wyoming; Michael J. Walsh, Asst. Clerk, Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Alice H. Shepherd, Jr. Clerk-stenographer, Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank C. Armer, Associate Range Examiner, Phoenix, Ariz.; Jess Carter, Tractor Operator, Wikieup, Ariz.; Grant Wilson, Sr. Foreman, Wikieup, Ariz.; Howard R. Delano, Jr. Range Examiner, Baker, Ore.; Elof B. Jensen, Jr. Agricultural Engineer, Gallup, N. M.; Robert Frichtel, Jr. Range Examiner, St. George, Utah; Paul S. Shafer, Jr. Range Examiner, Salt Lake City, Utah; Nels J. Bogh, Nontechnical Foreman, G-155, Utah; Charles H. Humphrey, Camp Supt., G-25, Wyoming; John Albert Stains, Tech. Foreman Engineer, G-32, Utah; Jake M. Shank, Camp Supt., G-98, Idaho; William L. Phillips, Sr. Clerk, Pocatello, Idaho; Clyde S. Stahl, Tech. Foreman Engineer, G-130, Oregon; Garth H. Rudd, Sr. Fiscal Acct. Clerk, Pocatello, Idaho; Charles R. Nettleton, Camp Supt., G-94, Idaho; Marion C. Nelson, Laborer, Albuquerque, N. M.; William R. Nuchols, Camp Supt., G-168, Mont.; (other transfers concurrent with camp period movements not listed here.)

Resignations, Suspensions, and Terminations:--William D. Leaton, Idaho; George S. Craig, Idaho; Miss Helen L. Kirkpatrick, Idaho; Roswell A. Franch, California; Mrs. Elma B. Connell, Utah; Evelyn S. Connors, Utah; Taylor J. Leaming, Colorado; Clifford D. Marshall, Wyoming; Walter R. Burkhardt, Idaho; Thomas E. Littlefield, Utah; W. Ellsworth Evans, New Mexico; Robert L. Elliott, Utah; F. W. Nelson, Utah; John Foy Riley, New Mexico; James F. Grimes, New Mexico; Dale S. Erwin, Oregon; Frank C. Bowen, Nevada; Eugene M. Keville, Nevada; Mrs. Margaret S. Reiter, Nevada; P. Chetwood Bossemeyer, New Mexico.

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

John Appelman, G-126, Oregon--for proficiency as tractor operator and warehouse clerk.

Wm. D. Crim, G-11, Idaho--for proficiency in bookkeeping, cost accounting and typing.

Elmer DeLong, G-160, Utah--for proficiency in drafting.

Joseph Dufla, G-93, Oregon--for proficiency in fence construction and leadership.

Orin Horgan Erickson, G-96, Idaho--for proficiency as Grazing Service clerk.

James Lee Ferris, G-144, Idaho--for proficiency as short wave radio operator.

Albert Hartman, G-93, Oregon--for proficiency as truck driver.

William R. Hill, G-111, Idaho--for proficiency as tractor and trailbuilder operator.

Louis E. Keller, G-114, Utah--for proficiency in clerical work.

Carl Morris, G-160, Utah--for proficiency as field leader.

Stanley A. Macieiski, G-166, Oregon--for proficiency in road construction and leadership.

John Petric, G-166, Oregon--for proficiency in the operation of equipment and as a leader.

Arnold Ramirez, G-96, Idaho--for proficiency as Grazing Service clerk.

Robert Sandy, G-166, Oregon--for proficiency as blacksmith and a leader.

Herman J. Schunko, G-126, Oregon--for proficiency in the operation of a truck and other heavy equipment.

Marvin A. Trowbridge, G-111, Idaho--for proficiency as radio operator, mimeograph operator, and office clerk.

James R. Vanhook, G-160, Utah--for proficiency in engineering.

Theodore M. Wisniewski, G-97, Idaho--for proficiency as truck driver, leader and mechanic.

W. A. Williford, G-155, Utah--for proficiency as leader.

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